

IN PEACE AND WAR. PREMIER ON THE NATION'S RESOURCES.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, arrived in Sheffield on October 18th, to fulfil three public engagements. In the afternoon he received the Freedom of the City in the Victoria Hall; he also received an address in Welsh from the members of the Cambrian Society. In the evening he was the chief guest at the Cutlers' Feast.

The gathering at the Cutlers' Feast was a brilliant one. The great banquet hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The Master Cutler (Colonel E. K. Stephenson, M.P.) presided, and the Premier occupied the seat on his right. The burden of the Prime Minister's speech was "productivity."

Mr. Lloyd George, who was very heartily received, in responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," said: "I thank you, Lord Stuart of Wortley, for the very warm and cordial terms in which you proposed this toast. Coming from an old political opponent, one who sat opposite me in the House of Commons for a good many years and one to whom especially I gave a good deal of trouble when he happened to preside over the deliberations of the assembly—(laughter)—his tribute was a singularly generous one, and I thank him for it. I think this is the first time I have had the privilege of attending this noted feast, and naturally it gave me a great deal of concern as to what I was to talk about, what I should say about the subject of the toast. I thought for a moment my anxieties were relieved on this subject, for I picked up a newspaper which told me what I was to talk about—(laughter)—not only what the subject was, but what I was to say about it and what I was not to say. It even went so far as to choose what phrases I should use—(laughter)—and particularly what phrases I should avoid. In fact, it took me in hand like a young beginner in the art of public speaking with the patronising air of an expert. Notwithstanding, with the willingness and perversity which characterise certain people, I am not going to take the advice. You will be surprised to hear that for the first time in my life I am going to take my own course—(cheers)—and stick to it right to the end. I have something to say about the subject, and I say it by the leave of the Government, and said at this moment I propose to say it. The war is luckily over. We have signed peace with our formidable foe, and it is time we should settle down earnestly to work. (Cheers.) There is a natural disinclination after the excitement of the greatest war which the world has ever seen to set ourselves to the monotonous task of peace. But I think the time has come when the nation, of all ranks, of all grades, of all pursuits, should settle down in earnest to work. (Cheers.)

OUR VAST OPPORTUNITIES.
That may strike you as commonplace, but it is an essential which should be rubbed in and brought home. It is not merely that we should work, but we should work before the war, but if we are to face our difficulties and emerge triumphantly from the troubles of peace as we issued from the greater difficulties of the war, we must work, and more productively, at any rate, than we have ever done before. What is the situation? Our burdens are heavier than they ever were; our needs are greater and our standards are higher. (Cheers.) Yes, and our opportunities are greater. (Cheers.) That is the situation of the hour. Let me give you the verdict. Before the war our national debt was 645 millions. The National Debt to-day is nearly 28,000,000,000. Owing to the increased charges and cost of living other State and municipal burdens are necessarily higher; wages are double; hours of labour are curtailed; the standard of living is higher than ever. That is a thing to rejoice over, and it is a thing which is worth preserving. (Hear, hear.) You cannot preserve it by decrees of tribunals, by decisions in labour conflicts. During the war all visions of semi-hunger, privation, and want vanished. May they never enter the portals of this country again.

PROBLEM BEFORE US.
But you have got to maintain those conditions. You have got to watch. There are to-day 200,000 more men and women engaged in industry than during the war. There are 400,000 women for whom employment has not yet been found. Four or five hundred thousand more have yet to be demobilised. That is the problem. Heavier burdens than ever; shorter hours; higher wages; a better standard of living for millions more men and women. That is the problem. Can we solve it? We can only solve it one way, and that is by increasing production. (Applause.) I know the dread and horror in the minds of millions in this country lest they be driven back to pre-war conditions. I can understand the swayed wages that you had in many trades not in your area. There is the terror of unemployment, with all that it means for a man, his wife, and children. There is the fear of pre-war conditions. There is only one way out of it. You must increase the national income, and you can do that by largely increasing the national production. That is, it is not enough that production should be equal to pre-war production; you must increase it. That is the urgent need of the day in this country and in every country, and the first country that solves that problem will rise to the heights of success, prosperity, and honour, which are beyond the highest record that has ever been made. (Cheers.) This land, its calm courage and endurance, whose common sense has enabled it to overcome so many obstacles, will triumph over this. (Cheers.) Supporting this country, produce more than it has ever done, have your market. (A Voice: "Yes.") Whose market? (A Voice: "The army of five years to get back. All the great manufacturing countries of Europe are concentrating their energies upon material

that has been depleted in the war. When the United States, the greatest manufacturing country of the world for the first two or three years of the war, and, during the last year or so, the very largest in the world, is indeed lacking in its essential commodities, you have got no reserve. You have to liquidate those arrears and to work to make them up. The devastation of the war has to be made up. There are countries which at one time were about the richest in the world, but whose reserves have been used up. These are now waking up, and they open up unlimited possibilities for the manufacturing energies of the world. (Cheers.) I have no fear. It is the supply I am worrying about. There is enough work in sight for many years, and, at the end of that period, prosperity, prosperity which will have raised the standard of living to such an extent that there will be an increase in the demand for the commodities which this country is pre-eminently able to supply. (Cheers.)

A FAIR CHANCE TO OUR ENEMIES.
I want to invoke the consideration of all ranks of the trade as to the best way of coping with this difficulty. Can we get our fair share in supplying these demands? Upon the answer to the question will depend good wages, reasonable hours, comfortable homes, fair profits. Can it be done? It depends on three or four considerations. The first is peace—(cheers)—peace abroad, peace at home. (Cheers.) We have established peace with Germany. Let us see that it is a real one. It depends upon us. It is not the British character to nag, to harry, to insult, and to trample on a beaten foe who has acknowledged defeat. (Cheers.) As long as Germany conforms to the conditions we have laid down in the peace we must give our enemies a fair chance to lead a decent, peaceable, honourable existence—(cheers)—in the interests of everybody, not merely of Germany but of Britain and the world. You cannot have peace unless there is peace all round, and a condition of perpetual worry of war is fatal to industry and I think, too, to goodwill amongst people. (Cheers.) There will be plenty of trouble here and there for some time. You cannot have a great convulsion like a great war and expect the moment it is over for it to subside immediately. Earthquakes do not pass away with the signature of a fountain pen. There will be rumblings. There will be earthquakes. There will be upheavals here and there, but the worst is past. (Cheers.) I can see symptoms even in the most disturbed areas of a coming peace, and there will be peace on earth in a short time and you can only build on a foundation of peace.

CONTRIVANCES AND COOPERATION.
As long as war was to be made I was only one out of millions who threw everything he had into it. (Cheers.) Now we have peace let us throw all the best we have into that as well. (Cheers.) But we must have peace at home. Industry cannot make its arrangements—complex, delicate, anxious, speculative—in conditions which disturb confidence. To secure production you must have every body working, not merely with a will but with goodwill. (Cheers.) That is what won the war, and to secure goodwill there must be confidence, confidence all round. Capital must have confidence. Labour must have confidence. Capital must have confidence that its enterprise will be fairly remunerated. I do not mean extravagant profits. Extravagant profits limit production, and worse, they add the wheels of industry with the sands of suspicion, mistrust, and hostility. I mean a fair legitimate reward for fair legitimate risk, for enterprise, business aptitude, and skill, and Labour must also feel confidence that it will share the reward of prosperity. (Hear, hear.) It must feel confidence that it is not going to be thrust back into the morass, the quagmire from which five years ago we have extricated it at the cost of millions of lives. (Hear, hear.)

A REAL PARTNERSHIP WANTED.
We must all have a real interest in the success of the concern. What we want is a real partnership in the great business of Great Britain. It must be if this country, largely through the toil of those who are skilled, accumulates riches, that Labour will have a fair share of comfort, security, and joy which these riches produce. (Cheers.) That is why great efforts must be made on both sides—Capital, and Labour, employer and workman—to secure co-operation in the service of the country which belongs to us all. If you lift the country up heavier burdens its rays shall fall on every home. (Cheers.) I am far from counselling that we should purchase the co-operation of any section of Labour at the price of a concession which would harm another section throughout the land and which would not be to the advantage of the rest of the country. We cannot submit to a section of the community who would hold all industry up because it cannot get its own way in one subject on which it has set its heart. To give way would be extremely harmful to the workers and the industries of the country. Co-operation means helping each other.

A GOOD UNDERSTANDING WANTED.
What is needed more than ever is a good understanding between Labour and Capital. When brought together they generally come to an understanding. It is a process, the brick wall which has created the trouble. Let them try to understand each other's point of view and then work to lift this country through and above its difficulties on to a height of prosperity that it has never seen before. (Hear, hear.) In matters of this kind there is not much that the Government can do. In fact, the less the Government does the better. There is nothing more to be regretted than when Capital and Labour cannot understand each other, and the Government has to intervene and arbitrate. The less that is done the better, and the more employers and workmen see things together the better it is in the interests of everybody. But there are certain things a Government can do.

THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.
Transportation can do more than that. It can assist in the development of neglected and backward districts. The full resources of this country have not yet been developed. You have only to look at the way we have let down agricultural areas, the feeding grounds of the great industries of this country. The population has gone down by a hundred thousand in the course of a generation. We have to use our transportation system to assist in the regeneration of the rural life of this country. (Hear, hear.) I am trusting that the passage of the Ministry of Transport Bill, and especially with such a very able organizer at its head as Sir Eric Geddes—(cheers)—will achieve the objects which we have in view.

ANOTHER QUESTION WHERE THE GOVERNMENT CAN ASSIST IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF POWER IN THIS COUNTRY. WHEN WE TALK ABOUT PRODUCTION THERE IS A LIMIT TO WHICH ONE MAN CAN PRODUCE WITHOUT EXTRINSIC AID. THE MAN IN COMMAND OF MACHINERY CAN INCREASE HIS PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY TO A DEGREE THAT WOULD AMAZE OUR ANCESTORS.

COMPARISON WITH AMERICA.
The unpleasant fact with regard to power in this country is that we have not yet approached the American standard. There is a very remarkable report, which is worth your while reading, on coal conservation by a very able body of men, and amongst other things they report that the amount of machine power per man in the United States of America is twice what it is in this country. The standard rates of wages there are higher and the living conditions are better. I know it is rather troublesome to quote in the middle of a speech, but one passage from that report is so important that I am going to inflict it upon you. This is what they say: "There is little doubt that in the United States of America the average purchasing power of the individual is more than it is in this country, and that is largely due to the more extensive use of power which increases the individual's earning capacity."

MORE MOTIVE POWER.
The best cure for low wages is more motive power—more from the manufacturers' point of view. The only offset against the increasing cost of labour is more extensive use of motive power. This is the solution of the workmen's problem, and also that of the employer, that is to say, to make the greatest possible use of power, and have an increased supply of power reduced to the greatest economy of supply. That is a lesson, not merely for the manufacturer, but for everyone. Wherever you find four men doing the work of one, it means low wages. (Cheers.) Wherever you find two men doing the work of four, it means a better condition of things. It always leads to more employment, better wages, and a higher standard of living. These are facts which the men must get into their minds. (Cheers.) There is another lesson which the war has taught. There is a good deal of obsolete machinery which might usefully be scrapped in this country. I found in Sheffield—(laughter and a voice: "Plenty!")—but in other parts of the country, and not so far away. (Belated laughter.) This is one of the lessons we have to learn, and one of the first lessons we ought to have learned in the quick, economical, larger work of munitions, including that of the greater efficiency and economy secured by converting coal into electrical power.

VALUES OF ELECTRICITY.
I don't know whether this claim can be substantiated. Probably like every other claim, there is a considerable measure of truth in it, but it may be exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) They claim that you can get five times as much power out of your ton of coal if it is converted into electricity, and that you can save fifteen million tons of coal in this country if you have electric power on a large scale in large generating stations. ("True.") Well, if this is true, at the present price of coal and the difficulty in maintaining the output, that is a very vital consideration for the whole of the State—(cheers)—and therefore the Government at the present moment are engaged in passing through an Electric Power Bill with a view to reorganizing electrical power and engaging the co-operation of all those who are interested, with a view, on a large scale, to develop electrical power throughout the land for industrial purposes as well as for lighting purposes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SINNERS' ATTACK. TWO CONSTABLES SHOT.

Two daring attacks on police barracks in County Meath took place on October 24th, with the result that one constable was shot dead and a sergeant was wounded, and from one of the barracks a quantity of arms and ammunition was stolen. Shortly after ten o'clock a party of armed men, estimated at some twenty strong, attacked the barracks at Ballivor. When the men approached the barrack door, Constable Agnew, who was on duty on the door, went to the door and asked who was there. He was shot dead immediately, his body falling back in the barrack hall. The sound of the shooting aroused the other constables, and Constables Shanahan and Leonard, who were in the day room, made a rush, but were overpowered. After a struggle, it is stated, the men in barracks surrendered their arms to the raiders. They had in all about five rifles and a quantity of ammunition. Sergeant Mac Dermot, who was in charge, fired several shots from his revolver through the door of a room at the invaders, but whether any of them were hit is not yet known.

There appears to have been a very complete arrangement for the removal of the seized arms and material. Two motor-cars were used. It is stated in one account that after shooting the orderly the attacking party shut the day-room door, thus shutting in the police who were in the room. Sergeant Mac Dermot seized the dead constable's revolver and fired several shots from it through the door. The raiders, who wore masks, then went upstairs, seized five carbines, two shot-guns, one revolver, a couple of hundred rounds of ammunition, and some police pouches and equipment, and then rushed out and disappeared in their motor-cars in the darkness.

It is stated that the raiders had the barracks surrounded, so that none of the police could escape. The whole affair was over in five minutes. In order to prevent news being given of the attack they had cut the telegraph wires. Ballivor is a small village in Wick Meath, some three miles from the Hill of Down and eight from Trim.

A SECOND RAID.
Almost simultaneously with the raid on Ballivor an attack by armed men was made on Dillon's Bridge police barracks, which lie some five miles north of Navan, in an isolated district. Sergeant Matthews and three constables were the only occupants. The door had been locked for the night. Hearing a knock, one of the constables went to the door and asked what was wanted. A voice outside inquired the way to Navan, and the constable, without opening the door, gave the door, gave the necessary directions. A few minutes later he heard voices behind a wall and some shouts in front of the barracks, which seemed to indicate that a number of people were gathered there. These shouts were then fired into the barracks. On entering the sergeant's room the constable found him shot at his desk, where he had been doing some office work before retiring for the night. He was bleeding from the right side of the face, near the eye.

A sharp engagement thereupon began between the armed men in the barracks and the raiders without. It lasted about ten minutes, and the police state that about a hundred shots were exchanged, after which the raiders withdrew under cover of the darkness. Things apparently were too hot for the raiders, for they left four bicycles behind. The barrack walls and windows bear many marks of rifle or revolver shots, and several of the window-panes are broken.

WATER POWER BILL.
Well, I should have liked to have said something about water power, which is more neglected in this country than in any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) A great national asset running to waste. National wealth, national wealth which is productive, wealth that will produce wealth, and wealth that will produce wealth in the districts which have in need of wealth, where you can have industries under the most healthy conditions. I trust that in the course of the coming Autumn Session we shall be able to carry through the House of Commons a Bill which will make it possible to harness this great power for the purpose of re-creating industry in areas that sadly need it at the present moment.

MAN POWER.
But machine power is not the last word. There is a power, the meaning of which we only realised in the war, and that is man power. (Cheers.) We realised that it was vital to national security, that it was essential to bear the strain of war. They are industries essential to bear the strain of industry. (Hear, hear.) It was estimated by those who were in charge of the organisation for supplying the Army with men that if we had taken proper care of the people we could have put one million more men into the field, which would have shortened the war, with its sufferings and its burdens. The number of men who were appalling, underfeeding, bad feeding, bad housing, overcrowding, unhealthy working conditions, excessive drinking, all contributed to the nation's sufferings. The war taught us these lessons of looking after our man power, the strength, the vitality, the energy of the people. It is wealth for the nation. We must preserve our assets, not merely underground, such as coal, but the living assets that are the main ground. (Cheers.) And it is not merely a question of physical fitness, but of mental fitness as well. The best troops in every country came from the best educated areas. That which makes a man a better soldier makes him a better workman. That is why the great measure introduced by the Minister of Education, Mr. Fisher—(cheers)—will increase the productive quality of the nation. These are the tasks in front of us, and we showed that this country could achieve, when it flung off class, sectional, and partisan jealousies, and combined to make one great nation. You have to teach all the people, all the time, that this country is there in peace as well as in war, that its property and prestige are in their keeping, in their hands, their hearts, and that the road of national prosperity is still the high road. Let us continue to tread it. (Loud cheers.)

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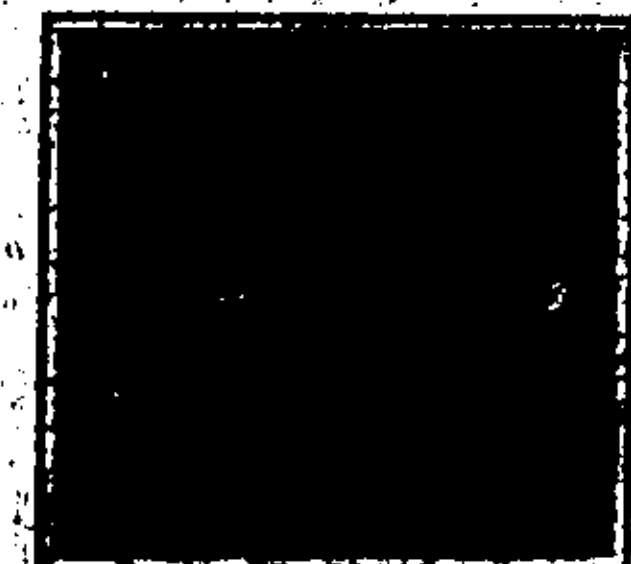
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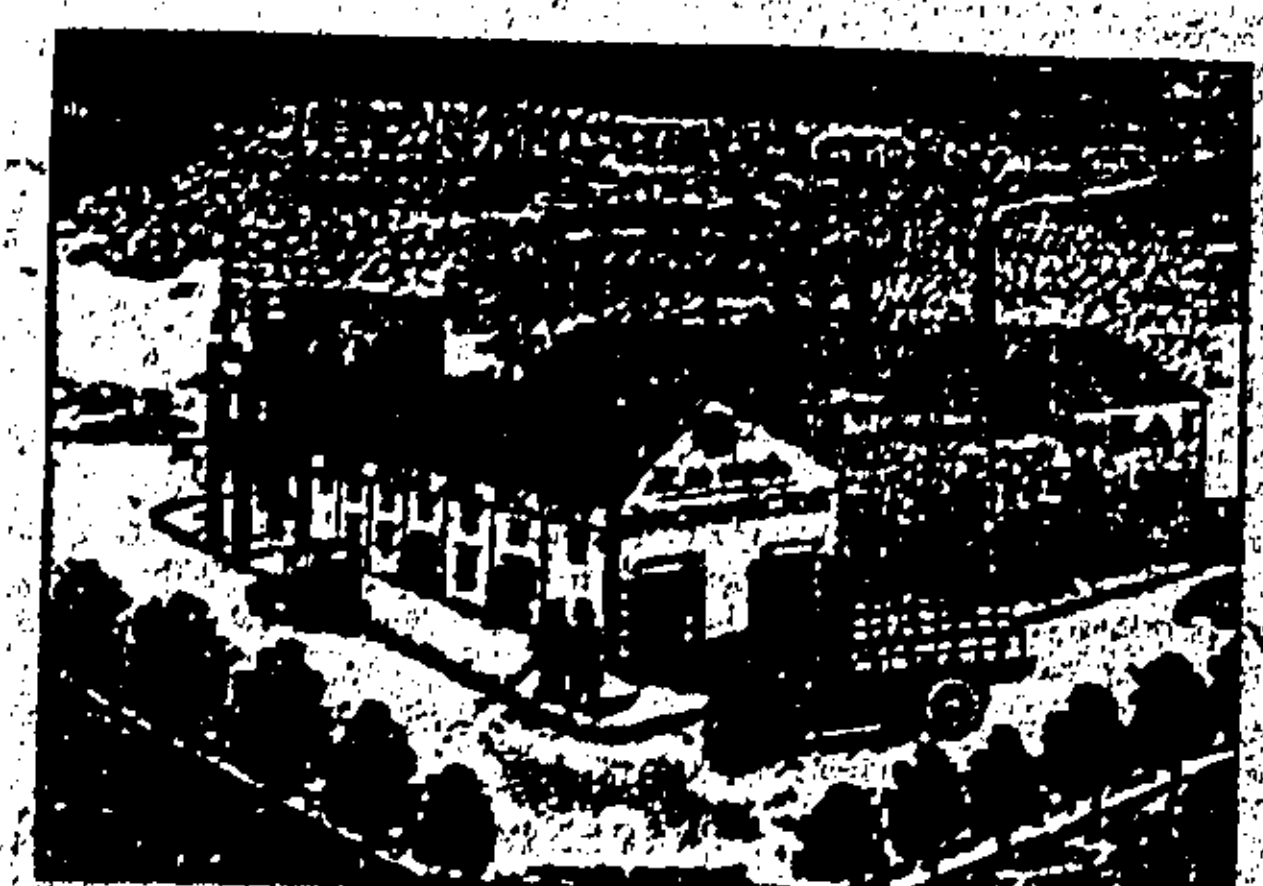
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HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following report—the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax informs us—represents the winding-up of the War Charities Organisation, which was set up on January 1st, 1916. The balance to credit, after the payment of \$1,000 for the organisation of local charitable work parties—a sum which H.E. the Governor has consented to hold pending the arrival of Lady Stubbs—has been left in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer and the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be utilised primarily in relieving distress amongst such shipments of refugees as may yet pass through Hongkong. When no more need be expected, any remaining balance will be equally divided between Barnardo's and Quarrier's Homes. The balance in London has been left for distribution at the discretion of Mr. Murray Stewart.

The following figures represent all subscriptions from January, 1916, to 15th December, 1919, including the results of "Our Day" (1916, 1917 and 1918), "St. George's Day" (1917 and 1918), Kowloon "Our Day" (1918), and "St. Andrew's Day" (1918):—

The following payments have been made:—

British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	59,827 6 4
Central Prisoners of War Committee	18,098 7 9
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Care Committee (St. Dunstons)	16,011 2 8
King George's Fund for Sailors	11,208 4 3
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	10,200 0 0
French Red Cross	7,330 0 0
Officers Families Fund	7,287 17 3
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund	6,004 9 7
Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops	4,192 2 10
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	4,015 9 9
Seamen's Hospital Society	3,514 3 0
British Women's Hospital (Star and Garter Building Fund)	2,501 7 10
Drifters of the Dover Patrol Church Army Recreation Tent	2,000 0 0
Blue Cross Fund	1,989 17 11
Montenegrin Red Cross	1,630 13 4
British and Foreign Sailors Society	1,600 0 0
Ladies Emergency Committee of the Navy League	1,515 0 0
Orphan Homes of Scotland (Quarrier's Homes)	1,338 14 8
Relief in Northern France	1,015 9 9
Mayor of Dover's Fund—Zebrugge Action	1,000 0 0
Scottish Women's Hospital for Home and Foreign Service	885 10 0
Paddington V.A.D. Hospital	839 16 7
Mine Sweepers' Fund	614 3 0
National Committee for relief in Belgium	592 7 11
Marseilles Hospital for British Seamen, Marines	517 13 8
Farm Colony for Sailors and Soldiers suffering from Tuberculosis	500 0 0
R.M. Prisoners of War Fund	500 0 0
Queen Mary Royal Naval Hospital	500 0 0
Hospital Auxiliaries, 113 Hong-kong	500 0 0
Capt. Charles Fyfe's Memorial Fund	500 0 0
Imperial Merchant Service Guild	500 0 0
Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society	500 0 0
French War Emergency Fund	500 0 0
Sociedade Portuguesa de Cruz Vermelha	500 0 0
Edith Cavell Homes for Nurses	500 0 0
Veterans Association	500 0 0
Imperial Association for assisting disabled Military and Naval Officers	400 0 0
Education of Officers' Children, Rugby War Memorial	400 0 0
Lord Mayor's Sailors Memorial Fund	400 0 0
Arcturion Training Ship	400 0 0
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association	398 18 8
Indian Soldiers Fund Sub-Committee	300 0 0
County of London War Hospital	300 0 0
Mariouret Hospital (Fondation Alphonse)	300 0 0
Recooperative Hotel for Sailors and Soldiers	300 0 0
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation	300 0 0
Russian Prisoners of War Help Committee	200 0 0
Union Jack Club	200 0 0
Serbian Relief Fund	200 0 0
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund	184 19 4
British "Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund"	160 16 2
Nelson Hospital for 2 Beds for one year	150 0 0
Peterhead Mine Sweepers and Patrol Flotilla Fund	104 0 0
Dover Patrol Memorial	100 0 0
Polaris French Red Cross Hospital	100 0 0
Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	100 0 0
4th London General Hospital (Comforts)	100 0 0
St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Comforts)	100 0 0

St. George's Hospital (Comforts)	100 0 0
Mill End Military Hospital (Comforts)	100 0 0
King George Hospital (Comforts)	100 0 0
Metropolitan Hospital (Comforts)	100 0 0
Soldiers and Sailors Help Society	100 0 0
Charing Cross Hospital	100 0 0
French Wounded Emergency Fund	100 0 0
Belgian Red Cross	100 0 0
Polish Victims Relief Fund	100 0 0
Belgian Prisoners of War in Germany	100 0 0
Syria and Palestine Relief Fund	100 0 0
Marylebone Hospital Supply Depot	100 0 0
London Orphan School	100 0 0
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	100 0 0
Queen Mary's Auxiliary Orthopaedic Hospital	100 0 0
Defended Soldiers Club	100 0 0
Royal Naval and Marine Orphan Home	98 11 10
Halifax Relief Fund	68 4 4
Boxing "Glove Fund"	66 18 5
Pipe Fund	62 5 2
Surgical Requisites Association	55 1 3
Greenock Tea Room, Malta	50 0 0
Soldiers Club Association	50 0 0
Lord Mayor Trevello Cripples Hospital and College	50 0 0
The Children's Aid Committee	50 0 0
Lady Victoria Herbert's Fund for assisting friendless prisoners of war in Germany	38 17 10
Newspapers for the Fleet Committee	20 0 0
Royal Soldiers' Daughters Home	20 0 0
The Welcome Soldiers and Seamen's Home	20 0 0
Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund	17 12 1
Mercantile Marine Service Association	15 9 9
Lady Lugard Hospitality Fund	10 0 0
Invalid Children Association	5 0 0
Earl of Lonsdale Charing Cross Hospital	5 0 0
	£178,286 12 6

The equivalent of the foregoing amount (£178,286 12s. 6d.) is £1,221,315.39. The amount of £10,000 relating to St. Andrew's Day 1918 hitherto held in London has been handed to Sir Charles Addis under the instructions of the St. Andrew's Society.

The Sub-Committee have expended on materials for the local working parties, 147,200.02. Assistance and Comforts for various Russian, Serbian, and Czech-Slovak troops, 3,287.75. Various sums have been disbursed locally for supplementing pensions, entertainments, tobacco, etc., for the troops, amounting to, 22,774.54. The expenses of the fund, including cables, freights, advertising, and sundries, amount to, 3,597.99.

Handed to H.E. the Governor (for the organisation by Lady Stubbs of local charitable work parties), 1,000.00.

Handed to the Hon. Colonial Treasurer and Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (to form Relief Fund), 2,294.81.

Balance of Account in London, £428 14s. 7d. to be distributed at the discretion of Mr. Murray Stewart, 2,689.63.

Total Subscriptions...£1,475,004.17

H. C. SANFORD,
Hon. Treasurer.

In addition, the following gifts in kind have been distributed by the Committee:—

Philippine Co.—40,000 cigars, 3 cases tobacco and 3 cases (20,000 cigars, 280 packages tobacco) sent to London.

Meerkamp & Co.—21 cases tobacco sent to London.

Wassington Assomull—5 chests tea sent to Bombay (2 chests) and London (3 chests).

La. Insular—5 cases tobacco cuttings and 1 case cigar cuttings sent to London.

Customs Library, Amoy—4 baskets books sent to the Garrison Library.

La. Minerva Cigar Factory (via Lane, Crawford & Co.)—3 chests tobacco and 4 cases tobacco sent to Mesopotamia.

1 stand telescope, 22 hand telescopes and 88 binoculars sent to Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

"BATHER A SHAME"

A Sinhalese boy, a native of Ceylon, named George, was charged at the Magistrate's Court yesterday with being a rogue and a vagabond.

The prosecution said that the boy was a coal coolie. When the *Traveller* was in Colombo, the boy assisted in loading coal. He was then alleged to have slept on the boat, which left with him.

When the captain discovered the boy sleeping on board, he made him work as a servant. When the troops landed in Hongkong the boy went ashore and stayed at the Victoria Barracks. About two days ago the military authorities telephoned to the Police, and the boy was taken under their charge.

Mr. Wood: Rather a shame. Take him away and see what can be done for him.

SPORT

LAWN TENNIS.

HARD COURT TENNIS LEAGUE.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE v. DOCKYARD R.C.

St. Stephen's College beat the Dockyard R.C. on Thursday by 85 games to 14. Details:—

Sham and Britton beat Pile and Crocker, 8-3; beat Bearn and Spanton, 3-2; beat Matthews and Matthews, 8-3.

Martin and Chao Kuo Chun beat Pile and Crocker, 8-3; lost to Bearn and Spanton, 4-7; beat Matthews and Matthews, 8-3.

Chan Hing Yeung and Hau Han Lee beat Pile and Crocker, 7-4; lost to Bearn and Spanton, 5-8; beat Matthews and Matthews, 8-3.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. CHINESE R.C.

The undermentioned team will represent the Civil Service in a League match against the Chinese Recreation Club on the Civil Service ground to-day at 2.15 p.m.—Hon. Mr. C. Severn (capt.), A. E. Wood, B. W. Bradbury, B. C. W. Finch, F. J. Ling, W. H. Edmonds, E. Fincher, F. Syme Thompson, G. H. Piercy, P. T. Lambie and Dr. Smalley.

C.C.C. v. R.A.M.C.

The following will represent the Craigengower Club in a friendly match to be played to-day at 2.15 p.m. on the C.C.C. ground:—L. E. Lamert, F. G. Thompson, M. H. Abbas, G. Manley, S. Jex, W. Hall, C. Heath, J. Kennedy, H. W. Ramsay, Y. Abbas and C. M. Alves.

FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. SOUTH CHINA.

The following will represent the College to-day at 4 p.m. against the South China Athletic on the Navy ground:—U. Omar, F. Dixon and A. Urquhart; S. Sepher, W. Ogle and M. Abbas; A. Urquhart, R. Omar, E. Hyndman, J. Silva and A. Rahman.

K.F.C. v. H.M.S. v. AMBROSE.

The following will represent the Kowloon Football Club to-day in a friendly match against H.M.S. Ambrose on Yau-mai ground (kick-off at 2.30 p.m.):—G. Stokes, A. Jackson and F. Wheeler; A. van Langenberg, T. A. Mitchell and B. Tatum; W. Taylor, C. E. Millard, J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight, and W. A. Hyder.

HOLIDAY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

THE TEAMS.

In view of the present high standard of football in Hongkong, more than usual interest is being evinced in the matches fixed for Saturday next, in aid of the Devastated France Fund. The Club stand is being enlarged for the occasion, and an admission fee of \$1 is being charged.

The feature of the afternoon will be the England v. Scotland match at 4 p.m. The teams, which are set out below, have been chosen with discrimination. It will be regretted that Reichelmann, the Club's star centre forward, is prevented from playing owing to his nationality. It will be noticed that, with this exception, every man in the Club team is playing for one side or the other, and that Chasseels, who is making his initial appearance this season in a second division match to-day, has been chosen for the half line. Three second division men are playing in the Scotland team, and all of them thoroughly deserve their places.

England has the stronger team, and it will be surprising if it does not win. The forward line should be able to beat the Scottish defence, and Hodger, in goal, will undoubtedly have a busy time. Black and Reouler are a better pair of backs than McCubbin and Stalker; it is difficult to find a sounder trio of halves than Taitford and Balinton. The Scotland team's chief strength lies in the association of Hamilton and McTavish in the forward line. Stewart will have to work very hard indeed at centre-half.

The teams are as follow:—

England.—W. E. Crocker (Navy); O. Boucher (Staff) and E. W. Black (Capt. Club); H. Toms (Navy); W. Taitford (R.G.A.) and M. L. Balinton (Club); A. Morris (R.G.A.); W. Townsend (Staff); A. Graydon (Navy); E. G. Green (R.G.A.) and W. Taylor (Kowloon). Reserves: W. Butler (R.G.A.) and A. Grimmett (Police).

Scotland.—G. Hodger (Club); J. Stalker (Club) and J. McCubbin (Capt. Club); J. W. R. Macphail (Club); J. Stewart (Club) and T. Chasseels (Club); J. Hamilton (Club); H. M. MacTavish (Club); J. Clark (Police); A. Stokes (Navy) and J. Hodger (Club). Reserve: J. Balinton (Club).

Referee: Mr. J. Crocker. Linesmen: Messrs. J. Rasmussen and Ko Kin Fan.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WALKERMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 755 Pte. A. J. Carter, Signalling Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated October 31st, 1919.

No. 848 Pte. A. Coghill, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from December 31st, 1919.

LEAVE.

Sergt. I. Day, Engineer Company, is granted 2 months' extension of leave, until March 1st, 1920.

ISSUE OF STORES.

The store will be closed for the issue of stores from 22nd to 31st, instant inclusive.

RETURN OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, EQUIPMENT, ETC., TO STORE.

Dates for the return of these by each unit will be notified later.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY LIEUT. W. BROWN.

D.R.L. INSTRUCTION CLASSES.

These classes are discontinued until further notice.

D.R.L. EXAMINATION.

No. 307 Spt. T. G. Fleming has been granted the "Proficient" qualification as an Engine Driver from June 4th, 1919, inclusive.

PAY.

Pay and travelling expenses for November will be issued at Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters, between 3.15 and 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, 23rd, instant.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BEAUVEN.

STRENGTH.

Cadet W. J. Burden joined on the 15th instant, and is posted to Section 1.

Cadet J. H. Bales is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony.

CAMP.

All who wish to attend should notify at once their Section Commanders.

PARADE.

Monday, December 22nd, 3.15 p.m. the whole Company at Murray Parade ground.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

Members of the Corps are reminded of the practice shoot at King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 20th instant.

CORPS RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Corps Championship will be shot at King's Park Range on Sunday, December 21st, commencing at 9.30 a.m. Conditions 200, 500 and 800 yards, Bisley Target, open sights, 7 rounds and 1 sighting shot at each range. Regulation slings allowed. Entries to be made on the Range. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Hongkong, December 19th, 1919.

RETURNED BAN-HSE.

MEMBER OF AN UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

A member of an unlawful society was banished by the Police some time ago but returned to the Colony and was arrested by the Police, yesterday, with returning from banishment. Defendant said that he came to see his relatives.

Mr. Wood sentenced the man to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Those who have watched second division football this season will not be able to repress a smile at the teams which have been chosen for the Second Division match, timed to commence on the Club ground at 2 p.m. Kowloon, who are at the top of the League with 37 goals scored in 4 matches, supply only two men. Hyder, the best goal-keeper in the second division, who has only one goal (and that a penalty) scored against him through the season, has been left out in place of MacKenzie, the Club's goal-keeper, who has not anything like such a good record. Mitchell, the best centre-half and Rasmussen, the finest centre-forward, give place to youngsters whose claims to inclusion are negligible. May, whom Kowloon did not play because they had better forwards and who afterwards joined the Club team, has been selected; also Lima, whose play in the Portuguese team does not justify the choice. The Indian H.O., who have put up more than one plucky fight, are unrepresented. A well known footballer, who was consulted by our reporter, undertakes to pick another eleven from the civilian teams in the second division that will defeat the team selected.

THE TEAMS ARE AS FOLLOW:—

Civilization.—W. MacKenzie (Club); A. Jackson (Kowloon) and V. Xavier (Reserve); Lau Hor Wing (Chinese); D. H. Blake (United) and F. Wheeler (Capt. Kowloon); C. May (Club); A. Boyen (Club); Wei Chak Sang (Chinese); J. Lima (Reserve) and Chan Pui (Chinese). Reserves: W. Gerrard (Club) and P. Brown (United).

UNITED SERVICES.—Glenny (Staff); Goss (Navy) and Barratt (Navy); Harris (Navy); Knight (Staff) and Brown (Staff); Holdman (White); Sheriff (White); Brant (Navy); Cobb (Navy) and Rmas (Navy). Reserves: Wain (Staff) and Connor (Staff).

Referee: Lieut. Snooks. Linesmen: Messrs. V. P. M. Brito and J. P. Jones.

VICTORIA GAOL SENSATION. "GAOL SYSTEM LAMENTABLY FAILED."

COLLUSION BETWEEN PRISONERS AND INDIAN WARDERS.

JURY'S STRONG RECOMMENDATION.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, the enquiry was concluded before Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, into the circumstances surrounding the death of Warders J. L. Speed and Harnam Singh, who were stabbed in Victoria Gaol on Monday morning.

The jury were Messrs. C. F. Barker, F. A. Wells and J. J. Remedios. The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that he did not intend to make anything in the way of a formal speech, but before he discussed the evidence, he was sure they would all wish him, on behalf of themselves and the officers connected with the enquiry, to express their sympathies with the relatives and friends of the two warders who were killed.

There was one thing which struck him last night when reading the evidence, and that was, that they had really only an outline of what had happened. Most of the details had not yet come out. The matter was still under investigation by the staff of the gaol and by the Police Department, and no doubt many more facts would be brought up later. A point he would like to bring forward was that, in considering their verdict, they were entitled to consider the whole of the evidence which had been brought before them by the witnesses. A certain amount of the evidence was hearsay evidence. For instance, there was the statement of the Warder Harnam Singh before he was sent to hospital, which was reported to them. Then the statement made by the prisoners in the condemned cell, and a large number of facts elicited from other witnesses. In a Coroner's inquiry, they must give as much weight to that evidence as any practical man would give. There was no doubt at all that, on that morning, a brutal assault was committed in the prison. There was no doubt that that assault was committed by some or all of the four prisoners, who then escaped from the gaol. Those four prisoners were known. They were prisoners Nos. 24, 791, 850, and 1785. Their names were Mok Shing, Lai Chuen, Wong Kwong, and Leung Ho Ying. It was the jury's duty to enquire how far the evidence showed the prisoners named to have been guilty of the crime in connection with the assault. There was nothing, of course, to show that any of the four prisoners struck blows which proved fatal. In order to find that they were guilty of murder it was not necessary that that evidence should be before them, provided that the evidence showed that those four men started out that morning with a common object and that they were prepared to go to any lengths of violence to attain that object. If they found that the four men, in their effort to escape from gaol, were prepared from the beginning to join in killing the members of the gaol staff, then they were entitled to find a verdict of murder against all the four. The evidence clearly showed that the incident that morning commenced in cell No. 63, where prisoner 791 was confined. By some means or other he got tools, which were found in the cell and which had been exhibited. With the help of the tools, he tampered with the door, taking off part of the lock, which was subsequently found. Evidence was given by an officer of the P.W.D. that what he did might have been done in an hour. There was no reason, therefore, to suppose that he had been working on the door for a number of days. It must have been done on the morning of the escape. The prisoners who escaped were confined in cells 63, 62 (which was adjoining), 59 (which was opposite) and 48 (which was close by)—all in one corridor. The prisoner who first escaped, 791, must have been in possession of a key with which he released the other prisoners and that key was actually found, after the escape, in cell 50, where prisoner No. 24 had been confined. All those prisoners left their prison clothes behind, and they presumably escaped with other clothes, which had been provided somehow or another. After leaving the cells situated on the first floor, the prisoners went downstairs to the ground floor where the Chief Warder's office was. Their intention, no doubt, was to escape from the building which was immediately opposite the Chief Warder's office. They had to expect possible interference from the gaol staff, five officers on their own floor. There was an Indian patrol and a Chinese guard who was sleeping on a bed. Down below there was an Indian officer on patrol, an Indian officer on duty at the condemned cell and the Chief Warder in his office. The Indian officer on patrol, Ayub Khan, had been in the box. He stated that he was in the corridor, some distance away from the point where the men had to pass on their way to the Chief Warder's office. As the door was locked, the men, in order to prevent themselves from being cut off from their escape, had possibly made up their mind to attack the Chief Warder and the man on patrol duty. The warder on patrol duty had given evidence that he saw two men, Chinese, go into the

Chief Warder's office. One man attacked the Indian officer who was on post duty outside the condemned cell. The warder's statement that one man attacked the Indian officer opposite the condemned cell was corroborated by the statement made by the deceased before his death and the statement of the two prisoners in the condemned cell. Ayub Khan stated that when he saw the two Chinese go into the Chief Warder's office, he went forward in that direction. His evidence, the main evidence on which they had to go as to what occurred at the time, was that, as he went to the Chief Warder's office, two men came at him. "Two men set upon me from behind. I struggled with one; I had no arms or anything. The other man went towards Harnam Singh, who was on duty at the condemned cell. Prisoner 24 was one of the men. He was the man who stabbed me in the head. I don't know where he came from. I saw Warder Speed push the Chinese outside the office." Ayub Khan took part in the fight and he identified one of the men as prisoner 24. He did not identify any of the others and could not say whether prisoner 24 attacked Speed or Harnam Singh. The other evidence of what occurred at the fight was that of Sheer Shah. He came down, according to his evidence, took part in the fight, and, while pressing the alarm bell, was wounded in the back. He did not identify any of the prisoners. Ayub Khan had stated that all four prisoners, who took part in the fight, were armed with knives. Another witness, Jam Mohamed, was in the Reserve Guard-room and came out at a later stage of the fight. He saw the prisoners apparently escaping from the building through the gate, past the Chief Warder's office, and, according to his evidence, he went after them. He followed them, and they stopped, and at the time he was able to see them and identify them. The prisoners then ran away. He did not follow them, but went back. There were other warders in the Reserve Guard-room and one on the top floor, but there was nothing much in the evidence given by them. Then there was the evidence of the warder who was on the other side of the porch. His evidence was that one of the prisoners arrived in the passage, outside the gate to the corridor, and he identified him as 791. The rest of the evidence dealt with the arrival of the relief party. The jury must remember that the four prisoners escaped from the gaol, and two of them, were identified as having taken part in the fight. It was possible on that evidence to ask whether one of the men, who took part in the escape, was not prepared to take part in a fight. If there was one of the men, who passed through the gaol, unarmed and without attempting to commit an act of violence, he would not be guilty of murder. A statement was made by Ayub Khan at first that only three men had attacked him. Later on he said that he saw two men going to the Chief Warder's office and one man attacked Harnam Singh and attacked him. Whether the person who attacked that witness from behind was the same person, who attacked Harnam Singh was not clear. Supposing the four men took part in the fight. It was quite possible that the man who attacked the witness was the man who came after attacking the warder at the condemned cell.

As regards the knives there were only three found. One was found immediately after the discovery of Warder Speed in the office; one was found at 4.30 in a lane near Staunton Street, by a European Police officer. The third was found after the capture of one of the escaped prisoners on the roof of the servants' quarters of the Lusitane Club. That proved the fact that only three of the four men were armed, but, on the other hand, it was possible that the fourth man took away the knife, as the revolver, too, was not discovered. Two officers stated that all were armed. Another point, concerning prisoner 1785, was that that prisoner was only serving a comparatively short sentence of 12 months. He was released from a cell in which there were three other prisoners, and why he should have taken part in an undertaking with long term prisoners was a mystery. As regards the surrounding circumstances, it was open to the jury to review these and express any opinion they wish and make any comments on the facts laid before them. All he thought necessary for him to say was that, under the circumstances, the system of the gaol lamentably failed. The prisoners who escaped seemed to have possessed a pass key of the gaol. It was known to the authorities on April 23rd, last, that a pass key of the gaol was missing. Whether or no it was the same key the prisoners used, or whether they made a key from an impression of it, he was unable to say. After the pass key was found to be missing, the locks were never changed. There was only one European on duty in the main building and he was in charge of the whole gaol with the assistance of a number of Indian warders who were unarmed. He was the only man armed in the gaol, except that the Indians had truncheons. The offence was committed in a very dark place, and, even if the witnesses had a clear idea of what happened,

it was very surprising that they did. He thought they had done their very best under the circumstances. As regards the tools, the evidence went to show that a number of the tools were not made in gaol, but got from outside. In cell 63, which was searched, there was a quantity of food, which showed that some trafficking transactions had taken place between the prisoner and an Indian warder on the staff. That raised certain suspicion of collusion between some men on the Indian staff and the prisoners who escaped. As regards the weapons, some of these had been discovered to have been made according to Mr. Franks, who said it was very possible—in gaol. So much, he thought, affected the system of the gaol. If the jury thought it was possible that one of the men had not taken part in the violence, they would be justified in finding on the evidence a verdict of murder against the prisoners who were identified, namely, Nos. 24 and 791. Prisoner 850 was at present under arrest, and, if they found a verdict against him, they would have the evidence of the Police officer who went with him after the arrest and found the knife on the roof of the Lusitane Club. He thought, therefore, they had definite evidence of murder against prisoners 791, 850, and 24. As regards the verdict against 1785, it would depend largely on the faith they put on the evidence of the Indian officers, who said that they saw four men armed. As to the system of the gaol, he left the matter entirely in their hands.

THE VERDICT.

The following verdict was given by the jury, who were in conference for over an hour:—

We find that Warder Speed and Harnam Singh died as a result of injuries inflicted on them by escaped prisoners Nos. 24, 791, and 850 during their escape from the Victoria Gaol on the early morning of December 15th, 1910. In the case of prisoner No. 1785 we have no evidence as to whether or not this man was in possession of a dagger or other similar weapon.

We wish to draw attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs at the gaol at the time of the escape, as disclosed by the evidence we have heard, which all points to the fact that the escape of the prisoners was directly due to collusion on the part of officials connected with the gaol. Without such collusion it could not have been possible for the prisoners to introduce into cell 63 the many implements found after their escape. Nor should it have been possible for them to provide themselves in their cell with suits of plain clothes.

It also appears to us probable that the caggers or knives with which Warder Speed and Harnam Singh were stabbed were actually made within the walls of the gaol.

In our opinion the present gas system of lighting that part of the gaol from which the prisoners escaped is extremely inadequate. Several witnesses mentioned the difficulty they experienced on this account. We consider that some system of lighting should be introduced by which it would be possible to flood the corridors with electric light in case of emergency.

We are also of opinion that the present alarm system should be looked into with a view to improvement.

The gaol buildings in some cases appear to us to be too close to this outside wall, and it is worthy of note that the grill, which was attached to the outer wall of Ward B to prevent the outer wall of the prison from being scaled, appears to have afforded the means by which one or more of the prisoners escaped. The close proximity of the servants' quarters of what we are informed are the Lusitane Club premises is also noticeable. In connection with the patrolling of the prison during the night we wish to recommend that no less than two European warders should be on duty inside the prison at the same time, and that an adequate supply of fire-arms should be readily available in case of necessity. The present locking system of the Victoria Gaol gates also appears to call for attention. It transpired during the inquiry with regard to a master-key which was lost by an Indian Warder in April last—the loss of which was not reported by the warder himself, but was only discovered later by the Chief Warder when mustering the prison keys—that, although the whereabouts of the missing keys were never discovered, no alteration was made in the locks concerned.

In conclusion, we are of opinion that a lack of efficient supervision has been proved to have existed up to the time of the prisoners' escape, and, as it would appear that this is due to insufficient staff, we strongly recommend that steps be taken to bring the staff up to its full effective strength without delay.

We also wish to express our deepest sympathy with the relatives of the deceased officers.

Mr. Wood said that the recommendations would be forwarded to H.E. the Governor for his consideration.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S NEW ROLE.

PEACEMAKER IN MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

An interesting case was heard at the Magistrate's, yesterday, when an Indian lady summoned her husband, a clerk employed at the Army Transport Office, for desertion and non-support.

Defendant: She is my wife.
Mr. Wood: Are you willing to take her back?—Defendant—On August 1st she was living with me and drew \$30 from my salary. She has always drawn that sum from me. She then left me and went to live with her mother with whom she used to live, sometimes for several months. I asked her to return and she did not. I then asked Captain Lammer's advice. He told me to write to her and ask her to come back. I wrote two letters to her in September asking her to come back. I warned her in one of the letters that if she did not come back to live with me that I would stop her allowance.

The wife stated that she had been married for five years. She had two children, a boy and a girl. She did not know where her husband stayed at the present moment. She believed that he was living with another woman at Bowington Canal. She went in August to live with her mother, and since then her husband had been living with another woman. She had not received any money from him since July last.

Mr. Wood: He says he asked you to come and live with him and you refused?—Witness, he wanted me to go back and live with his mother; I refused.

Mr. Wood: And that is the reason why he does not give you any money?—I do not want to live with him. He is living with another woman. He at first asked me to live with his mother, but since he has taken the other woman he has not asked me.

Inspector Kent: I know defendant well. He has rendered the Police a lot of assistance in various ways. He used to be a member of the Police Reserves, and gave the Police a lot of information, also helping us in time of trouble. He is, however, in the habit of frequenting Spring Garden Lane.

Mr. Wood: The defendant wanted this lady to live in a certain house. She has refused. I think you had better see if you cannot make some arrangement favourable to both parties.

Inspector Kent: Certainly.

Defendant: When she was living with me she left and went away to her mother's. On the occasion I brought her back.

Mr. Wood: The Inspector will see if he cannot make an arrangement between you two. Both parties seem to blame you and your wife will do well to accept the advice of the Inspector.

Defendant: My wife is welcome if she is willing to come back.

THEFT FROM STEAMER. PLEA OF PICKING UP CIGARETTES.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of "Three Castles" cigarettes from the *Helene*.

Mr. J. Pingriff, Third Officer, said the cigarettes were stolen from a cargo which had been broached. It was quite a common occurrence. He did not know how many packets of cigarettes had been stolen.

Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

JUGGLER DISCHARGED.

WANTED RECEIPT FOR ARMS.

A Chinese, who described himself as a juggler, was charged at the Magistrate's, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of a pair of knives and a fighting iron.

Defendant said that he used the articles to earn his living as a juggler. The man was sent to the C.S.P. who decided that it was advisable to keep back the knives and fighting iron till the man left the Colony.

Mr. Wood (to the defendant): You are not allowed to keep the arms here or take them back to China. The Police will give you the arms when you leave for Singapore. You are discharged.

Defendant expressed a desire to have a receipt.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

DRUG THROWN FROM THE ROOF.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 10 taels of opium.

Sergeant Clark stated that the Police made a raid on a house in Des Voeux Road West, on Thursday evening, for opium. Defendant was seen on the roof of the building by a Chinese constable, and, as soon as the Police entered the house, he threw a parcel into the street, which was subsequently found to contain opium. When the Police got on to the roof, they discovered a jar, which contained a quantity of the drug.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, applied for a remand and this was granted.

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IN FANCY BOXES.

PATENT DRESS

PUMPS and LACE OXFORDS.

GREY and WHITE SPATS.

All the above are low priced owing to High rate of exchange.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS TREAT (under the auspices of the Catholic Union) to the pensioners under the care of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, will be held at the Club House, Gloucester, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) DECEMBER 31st, 1919, at 3 P.M. Subscribers and friends are cordially invited.

J. D. OSMUND,
President.
Hongkong, December 30th, 1919. [1689]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are hereby reminded of the GENERAL MEETING to be held at the CONFERENCE HALL, Mission House, Causeway, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) DECEMBER 31st, at 11 A.M. Friends of the Society are cordially invited.

J. M. S. ROSARIO,
Hon. Secretary.
[1690]

WANTED.

WANTED—Manchester firm of place goods merchants and exporters with established connection requires GENTLEMAN to represent them for Hongkong and South China. Must have some experience of place goods business. Principal of Manchester firm at present in Hongkong early application invited.

Box No. 1694.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1691]

FOR SALE.

A well built SIX ROOMED European house on Conduit Road, prominent position with garden, site area 10,500 feet. Further particulars on application to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1692]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$50,000 current in Shanghai and \$25,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on December 31st, 1919. The amount specified is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai and Tientsin, so as to be available on December 31st, 1919. Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) the amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on December 31st, 1919, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai and Tientsin currency and/or (b) the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai and Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London. The tenderer to be duplicate, and in sealed cover addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Form of Tender can be had on application. Personal tenders for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act of 22nd August 1914, Cap. 48 and 41, George III, Cap. 64, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition, that the tenderer shall be bound to execute, in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract, thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). The provisions in question do not apply in Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in the exercise of its powers, and made for the general benefit of the Company. Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D., Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D., 21, Major's Treasury Office, Hongkong, December 30th, 1919. [1693]

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "HYDRANGEA"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship with Engines, Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board. Full particulars of the Ship and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to the British Naval Agent at Shanghai or to the British Naval General Staff Officer at Singapore. Permits to view the Ship and forms of tender on application only to the undersigned. A deposit is required before forms of tender can be issued. The vessel will be on view from the first to the 31st January, 1920, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, February 16th, 1920. Length between Perpendiculars—255ft 3in. Breadth—36ft 6in. Depth—17ft 7in. Depth in hold (Flat Keel to Upper Deck)—18ft 6in. Nominal Displacement—1,550 tons. Propelling Machinery—Triple expansion, three cylinders, vertical, inverted, surface condensing, single screw, of I.H.P. 3,988. Boilers—3 No. Cylindrical, return tube, Howden forced draught. The Ship was built at Scotstoun, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1916 by Messrs. C. M. DONNELL & Co., Ltd., the Machinery and Boilers by Messrs. DAVID BOWEN & Co.

H. G. LOWE,
NAVAL STORE OFFICER,
Hongkong.
[1694]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

The Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1920:

Friday, 30th January.
Friday, 27th February.
Tuesday, 30th March.
Thursday, 28th April.
Friday, 29th May.
Tuesday, 29th June.
Thursday, 28th July.
Monday, 30th August.
Wednesday, 29th September.
Thursday, 30th October.
Monday, 29th November.
Thursday, 27th December.

By order of the Committee,
W. LOGAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1919. [1695]

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.

ON and from the 1st JANUARY, 1920, the Price of GAS will be Reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.00 per 1,000 cubic feet.

GEORGE CURRY,
HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1696]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

M. R. P. M. RODGSON having resigned the Hon. Secretaryship of this Club the Committee have appointed the Under-Secretary, to whom all future communications should be addressed.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1697]

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have this day been REMOVED temporarily to premises formerly occupied by Messrs. CAMPBELL MOORE & Co., Ltd. (Entrance at Chater Road).
Hongkong, December 17th, 1919. [1698]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have this day been REMOVED to No. 2, Queen's Buildings, (Corner Road).
Hongkong, December 8th, 1919. [1699]

WEI-HAI-WEI-SCHOOL

WANTED.

A competent MATRON. Apply with references to—
HEADMASTER.
[1700]

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.

A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yau-tai.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
[1701]

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Fung East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1702]

TO LET.

TO LET

DUEN-SHEE No. 67, TRY PAH (No. 1), 3-story, Terrace containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, hot and cold water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and usual Office, also Large Garden.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
[1703]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, TRY PAH 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply to—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
[1704]

MINING.

FOR SALE—Bismuth & Wolfram Ore. Price very moderate. For particulars apply to—
PO SING CHONG CO.,
194, Des Vaux Road West.
[1705]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

14, MURPHY'S ROAD.
[1706]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th DECEMBER, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th September, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 16th DECEMBER, 1919, until Saturday, the 30th DECEMBER, 1919, and days inclusive.

SHEW N. SOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 8th, 1919. [1707]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, December 30th, 1919, until MONDAY, December 31st, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1708]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CERTIFICATE No. 8 NS 338 dated Hongkong November 8th, 1919 for five shares numbered 12441 to 12445 and 60321 to 60325 inclusive all registered in the name of HO SHIU PAI has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th day of DECEMBER, 1919, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 8 NS 338 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 26th, 1919. [1709]

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I, SAMUEL JOHN CLAYE, at present residing at the Hongkong Hotel, 10, Queen's Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give Notice that I have expressly withdrawn all and every authority which my wife, Gladys, Arelene CLAYE may have at any time, either expressly or by implication or otherwise, acquired in contract for me or in my name or as my agent in any way to pledge my credit, I having expressly forbidden her to do so and the being sufficiently supplied with all necessary funds, and that I will not be responsible for her debts whensoever or howsoever incurred.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1919.
S. J. CLAYE.
[1710]

NOTICE.

REFUSE RAY HOTEL

In Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly refrain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until the completion and final paving of which due Notice will be given by advertisement in the Local Newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1919.
FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
Proprietors of the REFUSE RAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1711]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOVICES' COMPETITION.

ENTRIES are invited for a NOVICES' COMPETITION (KICK BOXING) to be held on or about the 10th day of JANUARY, 1920, to be conducted under the auspices of the Rules of the National Sporting Club, subject to such variations therein as may be made by the Boxing Committee of the above Association.

Weight to be N.B.C. Standard Weights.

Entries will be accepted from any man who has (a) won any Open National Competition, or (b) taken part in any Contest or in any Open Competition other than the one for Novices.

Entries must be made at or before Noon on Wednesday, December 31st and be addressed to the undersigned.

J. C. WILDIN,
Manager.
Hongkong.
[1712]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES.

THE COUNCIL hereby invites applications for the post of ENGINEER and MANAGER for the Electricity Supply Undertaking.

A. Commencing salary of £1,500 per annum in office.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications and experience, and should be forwarded, together with a "Detailed List of References" to the undersigned, 2, Davis Street, by Order.

J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Town Hall, December 10th, 1919. [1713]

INTIMATION

WINES & SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS

Case No. 1-822.

1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Duoro Port.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Brandy, Superior Pale.
1 Bot. "M" Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.

Case No. 2-828.

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. Old Tawny Port.
1 Bot. Madeira.
1 Bot. Brandy, Superior Pale.
1 Bot. "M" Whisky.
1 Bot. Dewar White Label Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Orange Brandy, M.B.R.

Case No. 3-832.

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 Bot. Very Pale Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. D. Port.
1 Bot. Extra Port.
1 Bot. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. "B" Brown Brandy.
1 Bot. Dry Gin.
1 Bot. "M" Whisky.
1 Bot. Dewar White Label Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.
1 Bot. Apricot Brandy M.B.R.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

Tel. 516

DEATHS.

RICHARDS—At Philadelphia, on October 24th, of typhoid fever, LEONARD BARRY RICHARDS, formerly of Shanghai.

ROMANOFF—At Tientsin, on December 8th, Lieut. Col. DAVID STEPHEN ROMANOFF, Military Attaché to H.B.M. Legation, Peking.

TISON—At Shanghai, on December 10th, MARIA, widow of the late Simplicio Tison, of Huguenot, Province of Salsacien, Philippine Islands, in her 84th year.

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 121, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, December 30th, 1919.

THE GAOL TRAGEDY.

SOME two or three years ago we drew attention to the unwisdom of continuing a convict establishment in the centre of our congested city, where land for business purposes is at such a high premium. During the recent debate on the Budget H.E. the Governor advanced another excellent reason for removing the Gaol beyond the limits of Victoria, namely, the impossibility of providing on the present site accommodation for the development of prison industries. Now the urgency of seeking a more suitable situation for the institution has been emphasized by a tragedy. As a result of the Cotoner's inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the murder of Warder SIZEM and Indian Warder HAWKIN, being by escaping prisoners, the jury have indirectly condemned the existing structure as unsuitable for its purpose. They point out that the gaol buildings are too close to the outside wall and to private residences. These circumstances favoured the fugitives, who had "little open ground" to cover before finding themselves with only a wall to scale. Once over this, they ran little risk of detection because they were in a district honeycombed with streets and were dressed in ordinary attire. This is proved by the fact that all four won free, and though one has since been arrested this was due to information obtained some time afterwards. The

three accomplices are still at large. In addition to illustrating the need for a new gaol, designed on modern lines to facilitate supervision, at some distance from the thickly populated part of the Colony, the tragedy has revealed serious defects in the administration of the prison. The jury are of opinion that the escape of the prisoners was "due to collusion on the part of officials connected with the Gaol." The discovery of a number of tools and implements to open locks and cut through the doors supports this view. It is considered probable, too, that the knives used in attacking the warders were made by the convicts within the prison walls. Then there is the possession of unauthorised clothing, of food and of a rope to be explained. If the periodical searches had been conducted thoroughly how could these things have been concealed? The jury remarked, also, upon the indifferent manner in which the locking system of the gates was carried out. The loss of a pass-key by an Indian warder in April was never reported; it was only discovered some time afterwards at a muster of keys by the Chief Warder. No very serious view seems to have been taken of this neglect of duty—at all events, the services of the officer who committed it were retained—and "no alteration was made in the locks concerned." In the circumstances it is not surprising that the Governor felt constrained to declare that the prison system had "lamentably failed." The lighting of the building, also, was the subject of adverse criticism, as well it might be, and the jury recommended the installation of electric lamps, so that in the event of an emergency the corridors might be flooded with light. Darkness is always an advantage to the evil-doer. As the efficiency of the supervision exercised by the gaol officials has been called into question, it must in fairness be mentioned that the number of European officers is seven below the proper complement, owing, no doubt, to the war. Moreover, on the day of the occurrence, two of the European warders were in hospital and two more were on long leave. Even the Indian staff is eleven below strength. Only one European, under the present arrangement, is on duty inside the prison at night, and no one other than he is armed with anything more deadly than a truncheon. The jury have done well to draw attention to these shortcomings. They urged that steps should be taken without delay to bring the staff up to its full effective strength, and that two European warders, at least, should always be on duty together at night. They suggest, further, that there should be an adequate supply of firearms for the use of the warders. We hope that the lessons of the tragedy will be taken to heart and that no time will be lost in giving effect to the jury's common-sense recommendations.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange has issued a list of settling days for 1920. Next month it is the 30th.

The general meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is to be held to-morrow at the Conference Hall.

The Christmas Treat to the pensioners under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held to-morrow.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 28th, amounted to 92,771 tons and the sales to 84,229 tons.

The prisoner who had escaped from Victoria Gaol was brought up at the Magistrate's yesterday, and formally charged with the murder. The case was remanded for a week.

A Japanese woman was arrested by the Wanchai Police for being drunk and disorderly. She was allowed out on bail of \$15, but failed to attend Court. Her bail was exonerated.

The *N. O. Daily Mail* understands that Mr. Henry Kewick is going to make a round-the-world trip in his private yacht, and that Captain Wright of the Indo-China S. N. Company will be in command of the yacht for the duration of the tour.

M. Hauchecorne, whose models in plaster were so much admired at the recent Sketch Club exhibition, has just presented his best work. For account rendered—the group of five Chinese to be raffled at the Cabaret this afternoon.

On December 15th, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, presented to Mrs. F. W. Baker the Royal Red Cross of the second class, which His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer upon her in recognition of her services in France as a V.A.D.

An interesting "break up" Christmas party was given by the pupils of the Kowloon British School yesterday at St. Andrew's Hall. The programme included a number of very enjoyable songs and dances. Mr. Greig made an excellent Father Christmas, and Mr. Jenner an amusing clown. A cinematograph display was to have been given, but this was not carried out owing to the machinery getting out of order.

A public lecture on the Planetary System is to be given on Monday next in the Union Church hall by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. The lecture, which will be fully illustrated by slides, will deal with the nature and movements of the planets belonging to the solar system, their possible habitability, etc. The recent procrastinations of Professor Prata as to the terrible things which were to have occurred from December 17th to 20th will also come in for reference. Commodore Gurner is to take the chair at the lecture, which is, timed to begin at 5.30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL DINNER AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Hongkong University Medical Society held its sixth annual dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on December 18th, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. W. McKenny. The Hotel orchestra was in attendance and among those present were Messrs. Ho Kwong, A. H. Crook, N. T. Mackintosh, M. K. Lo, Ho Leung, Grose, Capt. Macaulay, Professors Jordan, Warren, Wright and Digby, Dr. E. S. Taylor, C. C. Wang, F. M. Ozorio, B. C. Wong, C. H. Luk, A. W. Woo, F. H. Wong, W. Woodman, T. C. Wong, K. K. Wong, S. C. Ho, H. C. Wong and B. de Souza.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, in proposing the toast of "The Guests," expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. Ho Kwong present, and wished to thank him for his profound interest in the doings of the Society. Vast improvements were made possible in the Tung Wah Hospital through the efforts of Mr. Ho Kwong as chairman of the Board of Directors. He also referred to the work done by Dr. E. S. Taylor as one of the External Examiners in the recent Final M.B., B.S. Degree Examinations.

Mr. Ho Kwong and Dr. Taylor replied.

The toast of "The Medical Society" was proposed by Dr. G. H. Thomas who read out a list of the papers that had been given since 1917. He hoped the progress of the Society would be maintained and wished the Society a successful future.

Prof. Earle, in replying for the Society, said he was extremely glad to see so many medical graduates of Hongkong as well as those of other universities present, and believed that this annual function would undoubtedly tend to encourage a closer professional friendship among the doctors of Hongkong and the medical students of the Hongkong University. It was his privilege to announce that Dr. G. H. Thomas, the first graduate of the Hongkong University, had been recommended for the doctorate in medicine, and, on behalf of the Society, he congratulated him on his unique achievement. Continuing, Prof. Earle said he was of opinion that the time was ripe for the foundation of a university hospital, and was confident that the generous public would, as usual, readily respond to any appeal made by the University for financial assistance. He spoke of the coming departure of Dr. McKenny on furlough, and asked those present to drink to his health.

A flashlight photograph was taken at the close of the dinner.

THE ADMIRAL LINE INCREASES ITS CAPITAL.

Owing to expansion in business as a result of conditions ensuing upon the world war, the Pacific Steamship Company, The Admiral Line, is increasing its capital by the issue of \$25,000,000 in 7 per cent. preferred stock. A meeting of the holding corporation, the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company, was to be held at Portland, Me., on November 22nd, to authorize the increase and to provide for the immediate issue of \$1,000,000 of the proposed \$25,000,000, that issue to be taken up by stockholders of the corporation.

The Admiral Line at present owns twenty-two vessels, and operates about twenty additional vessels belonging to the United States Shipping Board. The company has developed and is continuing further to develop with these vessels an extensive business with the Orient, and from being originally and exclusively a coastwise company, has in the last year opened offices in Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila and Vladivostok.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT WILSON.

A "DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN" OPINION.

LONDON, December 19th.

The Daily Mail gives prominence to an article by a "distinguished American politician" referring to the mystery surrounding President Wilson. He points out that since his illness not more than a dozen persons, including his doctors, have been allowed to see him.

Viscount Grey is returning because it is impossible to present his credentials. He says that President Wilson is in a state of nervous depression, requiring maximum quietude. He concludes by saying that as a potent factor in the affairs of State, President Wilson may be practically eliminated.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN RETIRING.

OWING TO ILL-HEALTH.

OTTAWA, December 19th.

It is reported that Sir Robert Borden is retiring shortly owing to ill-health. He will be succeeded by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P., K.C., Minister of the Interior and Solicitor-General.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW STRAITS GOVERNOR.

LONDON, December 19th.

Sir Laurence Guillemard was granted an audience and kissed the Royal hands on his appointment as Governor of the Straits Settlements.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF SERGEANT WOOLFORD.

The death took place at the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday, of Sergeant Woolford, at the early age of 37 years. The deceased officer was ill for over a fortnight with typhoid fever. He joined the Police Force in 1911, and when war broke out, went to the Front, returning to the Colony a couple of months ago. He was a member of the Water Police Force.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley, the coffin being borne on a gun-carriage, drawn by the Sergeants of the Police Force. The Band of the Wiltshires attended.

Those present included the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Mr. C. G. Perdue, Chief Inspector Kerr, Inspectors Grant, Kent, Gordon, Macdonald, Davitt and Egan.

Wreaths were sent by Sergeants Mess, Water Police Station; Sergeants, No. 1 Station; Sergeants Mess, Yau Ma Tei Station; No. 2 Police Station; Warden Mess; Sergeants Mess, Central Police Station; Members, Fire Station Mess; Crew and Europeans, No. 1 Launch; Sergeants Mess, Chaukwan Station; United Service Lodge No. 1841 C.C.; R.N.P. Mess; Inspectors, Sanitary Department; P.C.'s Mess, Central Station; the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.; Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., D.S.P.; Mr. C. G. Perdue, A.S.P.; Chief Inspector Kerr; Chief Detective Inspector Morrison; Inspector MacDonald; Inspector and Mrs. Grant; Inspector and Mrs. Gordon; Inspector and Mrs. Egan; Inspector and Mrs. Kent; Inspector and Mrs. Angus; Inspector and Mrs. Davitt; Sgt. and Mrs. Appleton; Sgt. and Mrs. Hoare; Sgt. and Mrs. Langham; Sgt. W. Johnson; Sgt. and Mrs. Floyd; Sgt. and Mrs. Cotton; Sgt. and Mrs. McKay; Sgt. and Mrs. Phillips; Crew and Sgt. Thompson; and Blackman, No. 3 Launch; Sgt. and Mrs. Grimmett; Sgt. McWalter and Chamberlain; Sgt. Hollands; Sgt. Murphy; Sgt. Jay; Sgt. Tilton; Mr. J. Townsend; Mr. and Mrs. Titmus; Mr. Galt and Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

PRAISE FOR D'ANNUNZIO.

We love D'Annunzio, poet and novelist for seizing on "Fiume" appointing his own Chief of Staff, and declaring war on Jugoslavians, thus bringing without a head, vague abstraction, invented by the pedants of Paris. Italy has always been the most prolific mother of buoyant and aggressive personalities. Benvenuto Cellini, Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medici, Cæsar, Garibaldi, D'Annunzio—these gay and irresponsible heroes of life are a joy to think about and to look upon when compared with the drab and decorous mediocrities of northern climes. Disregard by the by, quite the most striking individual in English history, was a Jew floured through the Latin strain, the family having lived in Spain and Venice before coming to these islands. The Saturday Review.

THE MASKED BALL.

GALA NIGHT AT VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.

Promoters of the "Dance for France" deserve to be congratulated for the excellent arrangements which they made last night at the Volunteer Headquarters. The marquee, erected to serve the purpose of a ball-room was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and brilliantly illuminated. If the success of the dance is to be judged by the verve with which dancing was indulged in, then the Masked Ball was an unqualified success. The dominoes of red, pink, striped, blue, green, black and dotted muslin, added to the picturesque of the scene. The floor was in perfect condition. Special mention must be made of the costume worn by Mrs. Matheson, a red-satin domino trimmed with black satin—the cynosure of all eyes. Mrs. H. W. Lucas was dressed as a "Butterfly," and Mr. Lucas came as "Dick Turpin." The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, as "Mephistopheles," created a stir; the costume was so becoming that it intrigued many to find out who the wagger was. The secret was revealed when the masks were removed. Mrs. Basil Taylor was prettily attired in the costume of an Arab lady. Mrs. J. A. L. Taylor came as a puerette. Mr. Morrison made a handsome pierrot. Mr. Ward as a "coster-monger" attracted considerable attention.

For originality of design the costume worn by Petty Officer Lawrence could hardly be beaten. This was made up of a couple of bath towels, held up by two razor straps; on his person he carried other toilet requisites, a sponge helmet completing the costume; a placard proclaimed "C. Order of the Bath." Mr. A. de A. Souza had a costume made of the posten issued by the Committee of the Fund for Devastated France with little folders bearing the legend "Remember those who paid the piper." Many came to the dance in the conventional evening dress.

Dancing continued with zest till 11 p.m., and then the judging took place. Lady Rees Davies and Mr. H. W. Bird acting as judges. All the competitors marched round the room and the winners were then selected. Mrs. Matheson was awarded the first place. Mr. H. W. Lucas, the second and the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe the third. The decision was received with applause.

The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, who was to have distributed the prizes, was unable to be present owing to indisposition, and Lady Rees Davies kindly performed the ceremony.

Dancing was then resumed with, if anything, increased enthusiasm. Light refreshments were served, and there was, also, a specially constructed buffet which invited all to "Drink for France." Sweets collected by Mrs. Hamilton were offered for sale, also books of tickets for the Cabaret to-day.

Great credit for the success of the Ball is due to Mrs. C. H. P. Hay who was in charge of the arrangements. She was ably assisted by Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. H. W. Bird and Col. Cross, Captain and Mrs. Taylor.

The Portuguese community of Hong-kong, which has rendered generous aid to Mrs. Basil Taylor, the organiser, in securing the success of the Devastated France Fund, was well represented at the dance.

The dance programme was as follows, the music being rendered by the Hong-kong Hotel Orchestra.

One Step Good bye France.
Fox Trot Come along to Toy Town.
Waltz Loyalty.
One Step How Ya Gonna
keep em down on the farm.
Fox Trot Have a smile.
Waltz Beautiful Ohio.
One Step Bring Back a
Belgian Baby to me.
Lancers Casino.
Fox Trot Till we meet again.
One-step E. Yip-yow.
Waltz Mother's garden.
Fox Trot I'll say she does.
Polka La Sencoriza.
One-step Cairo.
Fox Trot "Ja Da".

AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION LAW.

Preparations are being made in Australia for pushing on with the enforcement of the amended Navigation Law, especially in the coastal trade, which is defined as taking passengers or cargo from any port in a State or territory under the authority of the Commonwealth Government, for carriage to any port in the same or any other State or territory, including mandatory territory. No ship, British or foreign, can engage in the coastal trade unless they are licensed vessels subsidised or receiving a bonus. Any Government other than those of the British Dominions are ineligible for a licence. The subsidy does not include bond fide payment for mails and passengers. Safeguards are provided enforcing that seamen actually receive the wages provided in the Act. In the case of ships proceeding beyond Australia, the wages are payable before leaving Australia.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE POPULAR DESIRE FOR A LOTTERY LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, November 4th.

The much advertised Parliamentary debate on national expenditure has been the political event of the week. It gave a special interest to the re-assembling of both Houses after the recess. But the speeches in the House of Commons were singularly unconvincing. It had been proclaimed that the Government were to be placed on their defence. During the two months that elapsed since Parliament rose in August, the newspapers have been full of instances of alleged extravagance and avoidable official waste. Ministers were to have a very bad time indeed at the hands of the chosen representatives of the people unless they could show that signal economies had been effected in every direction.

Ever since the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in August and declared that the ruthless cutting down of expenditure was essential if we are to escape national bankruptcy the question has been prominently before the country. Expectancy was great to learn what the Government had done to give the nation a lead. But instead of economies on the part of Government it became known through figures published officially that nothing of the kind has happened. On the contrary, there will be a much larger estimated deficiency than that mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain at the end of the financial year.

But, to the amazement of everyone, the line taken by Ministers on the floor of the House was that there is no need to worry or be down-hearted. The financial situation is about as serious as it can be; but to talk too much about it is pessimism. This is a form of philosophy in which Mr. Wilkins Micawber excelled, but it was not exactly what was anticipated from the Government, especially as from first to last not one word was said to show how the expected deficiency of 500 millions a few months hence is to be made good. The Labour plan of making ends meet was to declare a levy upon Capital, and the debate centred on this, but, after hearing optimistic speeches from the Prime Minister and his supporters, the motion was handily defeated, and the debate ended in what was virtually a vote of confidence in the Government.

SomeWHAT UNCONVINCING. All this strikes the average plain citizen as somewhat unconvincing. It is impossible to reconcile the doleful warnings of financial ruin of Mr. August Chamberlain with the cheerful light-heartedness of the October Chamberlain. The position of the Government towards national finance is generally regarded as a very excellent example of political opportunism.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

The failure of the attack on the Coalition on the question of alleged extravagance has enabled the Government to regain prestige, which was weakened by their defeat last week over the Pilotage Bill. Under that measure licencees were to be named to a number of French pilots to navigate ships into English ports. The pilots are constantly engaged in cross-Channel services, and unless their licences were continued as before the war, it would be necessary to put English pilots on board whenever the French boats reached English waters.

Objection to renewing the licences was based on the widespread feeling that now exists in the country to keep alien ships out of the British mercantile marine. It is also based on the anti-alien feeling that found expression during the war. There are Members of Parliament who would expel any and every foreigner from British ships in any part of the world. But it is pointed out in the House of Commons that if pilots were named who are prohibited by Act of Parliament it would not be possible for ships to obtain the services of local non-British pilots in, say, Hongkong for local shipping. But, judging the temper of the House, the Government forced the debate to a division and came down over it. Two days later, however, explanations were given which mollified the House, and the debate was accepted.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE HOUSE.

It is always dangerous for a Government to suffer defeat or a division in the House of Commons. Of course, if the point is vital to the measure before the House the Government must resign. An adverse vote may mean that the Government has lost the confidence of the House as a whole, or it may only mean that in this instance, that a particular proposal is obnoxious. The special interest in the incident of the French pilots is that it has served to demonstrate that the House of Commons still maintains its independence. During the war Ministers were apt to ignore the House, and to take decisions on their own responsibility, overlooking the plea of wartime emergency. But the war is ended, and the practice must cease.

It is transparent that the arrangements made for the French pilots had been entered into before consulting Parliament, and the adverse vote that was recorded was a plain intimation to Ministers and permanent officials that this kind of thing will not be tolerated. Members intend to be masters in their own House. And that is as it should be in a democratic country.

PREMIUM BONDS AGAIN.

The issue of Premium Bonds was urged in the last Parliament as a certain and easy method of "raising the wind," but nothing came of it, although the proposal was not definitely taboed. If the occasion arose, it was said, Premium Bonds might be issued.

Now the question is before the country again, and is being warmly supported in some influential newspapers. It also has advocates in Parliament. At the time of writing, upwards of 200 Members of Parliament have signed a petition asking the Government to re-open the matter. No doubt the number of signatories will rapidly grow. But there is a certain reluctance in Government quarters to have anything to do with Premium Bonds, or a Lottery Loan, as it is spoken of, because that is foreign in method to British traditions of finance. But the old saying "Needs must when the devil drives" holds good in this case. The French Government are issuing a Prize Loan of 2,500 millions sterling, in connection with which a prize of £50,000 will be drawn every day for two years, and afterwards one of a similar amount weekly. The point therefore arises whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer will calmly see British money crossing the Channel, attracted by the offer of the French, or decide to issue a Lottery Loan and so keep that money in the country.

Premium Bonds would prove extremely popular throughout Great Britain and the Empire at large. The chance of drawing a prize of £50,000 would uncover private hoards which have resisted the plain matter-of-fact appeal of the former loans; and, in addition, business men would invest, while there is everything in the proposal that finds favour with Britons everywhere imbued with the sporting spirit. Some opposition is sure to be forthcoming if the Government decide for an issue, but it will be confined mainly to the "Unco guid" to whom the word lottery spells perdition!

BUSINESS MEN OF WAR.

According to the Federation of British Industries, if it is possible to persuade the authorities to give practical effect to the proposal that British-made goods going abroad should convey business men, upwards of 18,000 representatives of business firms here are ready to proceed overseas. The Government have been pressed to give facilities, as indicated, for some time past. The advantages to trade that would ensue if accommodation were afforded have been pointed out. But so far nothing has been done. It is hoped, however, that berths will be allotted in outward-bound warships, as Mr. Lord, First Civil Lord, states that he will try to persuade the Admiralty to grant the use of ships as desired.

Mr. S. Springer, at the head of the Overseas Department of the Federation of British Industries, in reply to a question on the subject, states: "We can at once get together a party of 1,000 men who want to get to different parts of the world, though probably the greatest demand is for ships sailing to the East."

This reference to the Far East is fully borne out by experience. I am constantly meeting people who cannot get to China. Some who have started have been hung up on the way for weeks at a stretch. I could fill a column with instances of delays in securing a berth. The question is whether the Admiralty will co-operate, and if so to what extent.

RUSH TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

It is interesting to hear that the number of students at Cambridge is 4,313 compared with 400 this time last year. There is also a similar increase at Oxford. Among the men at both Universities are a large number of those who have returned from the war to set the "tone" and keep alive the old tradition and spirit which have made the Universities what they are. These latter students are described as more serious than the general run of undergraduates were in the brave days of yore; but they have plenty of life, all the same, and a passion for sport.

What is true of the older Universities is true of the great Public Schools. Every one of these is full, and they all have waiting lists. In some cases it is necessary to enter a boy now to ensure his admission a couple of years hence.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Ahmed Mirza, the young Shah of Persia, who is now in London is having a great reception. He certainly deserves well of this country because of his unwavering loyalty to Great Britain during the war. The young Prince made extraordinary efforts to detach him from the German side of the great war, and the German kept Persia from going into the war against us.

The Shah and his Ministers were greatly impressed by the State dinner given at Buckingham Palace in his honour. The historic service of gold plate was used and the banquet an object of sober magnificence. Speaking in French, the Shah replied to the toast of his health with great fluency and without a written note of any kind. H.B.

THE ADMIRALTY FROM THE INSIDE.

SIR R. WEMYSS REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, was one of the guests at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on October 16th, and, in responding to the toast of the Navy, took the opportunity of replying to the attacks made in a section of the Press on his work as First Sea Lord at the Admiralty. He also told his critics that their idea that the Admiralty was run by a lot of old "shellbacks" was wrong, for most of the naval members of the Board are officers who served in the Grand Fleet during the war, and that the flow between the Admiralty and the Sea Service is constant.

"We have been dubbed the Silent Service," said Admiral Wemyss, "and whether that is appropriate or inappropriate I know I share with the great majority of my brother officers a dislike of talking about, and where as sometimes happens, the quarter-deck has been exchanged for the platform or even the Press, the result has not invariably been so felicitous as to encourage us in following these examples. This silence has its disadvantages in this age of advertisement, when a large section of the public lives, mentally, not to speak from placard to placard, and is content to gain their superficial knowledge by merely reading the large headlines to which we have become so accustomed."

WHAT IS THE NAVY DOING?

"How often during these last anxious years have we heard the cry, 'What is the Navy doing?' That question, I think, has been satisfactorily answered, and may be epitomised in one glorious word—'Duty.' And now the plaint is, 'What has the Admiralty been doing?' and to those who wish to gain a clear view of the situation it is as necessary that this question should be answered as was the former."

The functions of the Admiralty differ very materially from those of the War Office. In a big war such as we have just passed through a military Commander-in-Chief, the field, with his General Headquarters, has the strategic direction of war operations in a degree which the Commander-in-Chief of a fleet has not. This does not arise from an undue centralisation of naval administration, but from the essential difference between naval and military war conditions. There is but one field of naval operations extending over the world, namely, the sea; naval military forces are mobile in a degree in which every part of that great field is always a potential scene of action, and it is essential that the forces employed in every part of it should be capable of being moved, and, if necessary, regrouped, at any moment on the decision of an authority having the whole of the sea. This is the main reason why a Commander-in-Chief of even so important a unit as the Grand Fleet can never have the strategic direction of the greater operations of naval warfare to the extent to which the military Commander-in-Chief on land has the strategic direction in a well-defined field of operations.

OVER THE TOP AT SEA.

But there are other reasons, and one of these is the difference between the positions of the two Commander-in-Chiefs. By immemorial tradition the naval Commander-in-Chief, with his Staff, is into action at the head of his forces. He is, so to speak, always in the front trench and goes over the top with his men, and the haggard runs the same risk of entire destruction as does any other unit of the Fleet. Thus, it is impossible for a naval Commander-in-Chief, after to be the centre from whence the strategic direction of naval war radiates. The physical impossibility of accommodating on board a ship the large numbers of people required in these days of rapid and never-ceasing communication of intelligence also forms a barrier to that decentralisation of staff functions which is possible in the case of "The Royal Land."

"The Board of Admiralty, located in London, is necessarily the centre whence radiate the executive orders, and regarding operations and movements of ships, and exercises, as far as the Navy is concerned, many of the functions of the military Commander-in-Chief in the field as well as some of those of the Commander-in-Chief of our Home Forces—with this difference, however, that the naval forces are likely to be frequently by day or night in actual touch with the enemy, whereas our land forces responsible for home defence are not."

ORGANISATION.

These conditions necessitate a large and efficient staff organisation. At the commencement of the war this, I am afraid, was lamentably inadequate, and it is only now that with hard experience to guide us we have reached a point when it can be truly said that there exists an efficient and admirable Naval Staff. I gather from such utterances of the Press as touch upon this subject that the Admiralty is popularly supposed to be a fossilised institution, haunted by what they dub "shell-backs," entirely out of touch with the requirements of modern warfare and out of sympathy with the "young bloods." It is as well that this idea should be dispelled. As a matter of fact, at the present moment the large majority of the Naval Members of the Board of Admiralty have all quite recently served in what was the Grand Fleet, indeed, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff and the Fourth Sea Lord were both members of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff during the greater part of the war. The flow between the Admiralty and the Sea Service, between theory and practice, is constant, and the continuance of this efficiency can be maintained, if only by the combination of the mass of thought and the mass of action, of those who conceive the plans and those who carry them out, that great and fruitful results can be obtained."

TRIBUTES TO BROTHER OFFICERS.

Sir Roslyn Wemyss went on to refer to his appointment as Deputy First Sea Lord in 1917, and said one of his first

missions was to bring to the Admiralty, as Director of the Plans Division, Admiral Kaper, then serving in the Grand Fleet, and whose genius for war he had appreciated while they were both serving in the Gallipoli campaign. "The splendid failure which might, and indeed, ought, to have been a success," was his description of it. It was Admiral Duff, he said, who, as Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, and his assistants, who ordered, organised, and directed the convoy system, which resulted in the conveying of nearly 3,000 vessels, with a loss of not more than one in 200. The organisation and direction of the wonderful offensive mining operations, which played a large part in the Allied victory, was the work of Admiral Fremantle and his assistants. The all-important "executive" side, as apart from the administrative side of the Admiralty, said Sir Roslyn Wemyss, seems to have been utterly misunderstood by the public and the Press, with whom I should like to place on record more tolerance and a little more taking for granted that those in authority are not only wishful, but capable of working for their country's good. Useful criticism is absolutely necessary for efficiency, but criticism founded on lack of knowledge and lack of appreciation now so prevalent can do nothing but harm.

PRESS ATTACKS.

"I speak somewhat feelingly, having been subjected for the last year to a series of attacks in certain newspaper quarters, which need not be specified, consisting not in open criticism of any of my actions, but in general statements of my alleged disqualifications for my office. Amongst the graceful compliments paid to me it has been suggested that I am unfit for my post because I am a weak man. I wonder if the Prime Minister has found time so it has also been insinuated that owing to lack of sympathy or lack of knowledge, or possibly both, I was incapable of dealing with questions affecting the welfare of the personnel, such as the question of naval pay—I wonder whether the officers and men of the Navy consider that these aspersions are justified; and that the Admiralty has failed in consideration of their just claims."

"Finally, it has been represented that I cling to office to the detriment of the public service for purely selfish and personal motives. Whoever it was who made that statement was evidently unaware with what reluctance I obeyed the call to the Admiralty—reluctance all the greater in that I had just obtained the post which during all my naval career had been the object of my ambition. The office of First Sea Lord has no attractions for me, and is one which in peace-time I would never have accepted. I should have been content to have left it after the war came to an end had not been that the work which had set before myself was not finished, and I should never have made public reference to these attacks were it not that the honour and dignity of a great public Department, which it has been my pride to serve for forty years, is involved."

THE ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

"Appointed to the office of First Sea Lord at a time when, although the darkest days of the submarine warfare were past, our total losses were every week assuming more alarming proportions, and when the ultimate outcome more than doubtful, the anti-submarine campaign, then initiated, of the attacks on Zeppelins, and of the enemy's naval aspirations, and thus prove the commencement of the victorious end."

In the internal administration of the Navy and the Admiralty many reforms have been initiated and successfully carried through, amongst the most important of which are the complete reorganisation of the naval staff work ashore and afloat, the adoption of the new naval rates of pay and pension, the assimilation of the titles and uniforms of the various branches of the Navy, and the establishment of the new Welfare Committees for the Lower Deck. That is some of the work that the Admiralty have done."

THE TASKS OF TO-DAY.

"It may be asked, what are they doing now? They are engaged in many laborious tasks: examination of the lessons learnt during the war; consideration of means whereby the importance of scientific research and experiment shall never again be lost sight of; the adaptation of old institutions to new necessities; how to obtain the utmost efficiency with the crying need for economy;—these are some of the subjects which occupy our thoughts and attention, a summary of which shows that there are no idle brains in this establishment."

"It must be remembered, too, that since the signing of the armistice the labours of the Navy have not ceased, and a series of operations, as yet little known to the public, have been conducted in the Baltic and the Black and Baltic Seas. In which the torpedoing of the Bolshevik Fleet at Kronstadt forms a glorious, and even historic, episode."

THE NAVY AND THE EMPIRE.

"By her Navy Britain stands or Britain falls. Our geographical situation, the fact that all our food imports and all our trade are seaboard, that the sea is our only line of communication with our vast and scattered Dominions, make naval primacy to us the very keystone of our existence. This it ever has been, and it is, and this it ever will be, and ending that in any way tends to weaken or diminish that primacy strikes at the roots of our Empire."

"The justification, or perhaps I should rather say, the excuse, for what I have said lies in the fact that I have been responsible to the nation for the work and efficiency of the great department with which I am identified, and that my task is accomplished. I am laying down the responsibilities of my office, which means the termination of my naval career, and I would fain enter with me into my retirement the kindly feeling and goodwill of my fellow-countrymen."

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The Cause of much Suffering.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Constipation, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not grip, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

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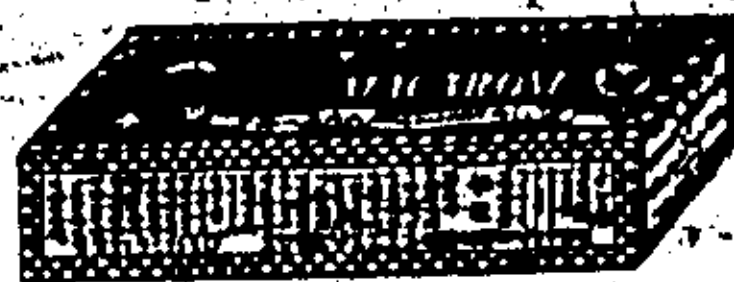


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LADY ASTOR'S POLIOCY.

FIRST WOMAN M.P. MANIFESTO.

Lady Astor, who has been elected to the House of Commons for the Sutton division of Plymouth, in the Coalition Unionist interest, was, before her marriage, Miss Nancy Langhorne of Virginia.

The first blow of her independent campaign was her pronouncement on Prohibition, in which she said:— "I am emphatically not standing as an immediate prohibitionist, but I believe drink is one of the greatest curses in the world. I regard it as the cause of much crime, poverty and misery as well as infant mortality and national inefficiency, but I do not believe in forced prohibition. If a referendum vote is called on prohibition, that is, if the will of the people is to express itself in favour of prohibition, then it would not be forced."

"I hesitated long before consenting to stand as a candidate, as I am overwhelmed by the responsibility which, under the circumstances, will rest upon me as regards the Plymouth womanhood and my husband's work."

"I have no personal ambition to enter Parliament but when representative Plymouth men and so many women friends through most touching personal appeals asked me to stand, when, in spite of my own personal misgivings, my husband told me I could assist the cause we have at heart, I felt that there was only one course for me to take."

"I come before you in all humility, perfectly conscious of my limitations. If you decide that Plymouth shall once again help in making history by being the first constituency with a woman member, I shall do all in my power to maintain the high traditions of the borough and be a credit to Parliament."

"I intend to work for peace, progress and prosperity and, at the same time, have due regard for national problems which women, above all, understand."

"During the war I worked for the soldiers and sailors and their wives and children as well as for others deserving, and I now ask them to work for me that I may work for them in Parliament."

"I believe I know the problems of life better than any other candidate."

FRENCH "BLUEBEARD."

LANDRU'S EXAMINATION.

With his beard untrimmed and collarless, but looking as though he had returned from a holiday in the country, Landru, the so-called Bluebeard, who is alleged to have made away with a dozen women, reappeared before Mr. Bonin, the examining magistrate in Paris on October 18. It was a hard day for him. The inquiry was directed to show what had become of the investments of Madame Guillin, who had not been heard of since August, 1913. Landru had already disposed of her furniture. He took a room in the Avenue MacMahon, telling the concierge that it was for his sister-in-law, and collected letters which bore the mark of the Banque de France, to which he had written in the name of Madame Guillin, asking that securities she held on deposit might be sold. Only a part of these could be realised, and Landru took a draft for £250 received from the Banque de France, and signed Madame Guillin, to a bank in the Rue Saint Lazare, which cashed it. He left the money, and a short time afterwards asked the manager to realise other securities for Madame Guillin, whom he represented as his sister-in-law. He brought receipts for these securities, and they were sold for £468. The money was placed to his account, which he had opened in the name of Petit.

Confronted with the concierge who had given him the letters from the Banque de France and the manager of the bank in Rue Saint Lazare, Landru resorted to his usual system of defence.

"I do not remember. It is for you to find proof." In the case of another of the missing women, Madame Labordelle, the examining magistrate reminded him that he had sold, at the Bourse, securities belonging to her.

"It is possible," he replied. "When one of my fiancées wanted to negotiate securities, how could I refuse?"

At the close of the examination Landru was pensive.

"You appear to be preoccupied," said the judge. "Yes, sir," he replied. "I am thinking of the elections."

BRAVE WOMEN OF PARIS.

TRIBUTE FROM PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

In his speech at the Town Hall on October 19th, on the occasion of the conferring of the Croix de Guerre on the city of Paris, President Poincaré said:— "Germany thought that by violating the neutrality of Belgium and by delivering a general and swift attack on the eastern and northern provinces, she would be able to bring her victorious troops before a surprised Paris and strike a blow at the head of disconcerted France. Thanks to the gallantry of the Allied armies, this dream of conquest was not accomplished. Paris was only insulted from afar, and met these outrages with an indifference and composure which for more than four years was not equalled for a moment."

The President dwelt on the courage and self-sacrifice of the population, the majority of whom were women, in the face of the attacks by Goths and long-range guns. The population, he said, cursed the assassins who struck down women in their homes and people gathered in churches, but the attacks only strengthened their determination to hold on until the end, while the enemy imagined that by wearing out their womenfolk they would compel them to sue for mercy. M. Poincaré's speech was punctuated by cheers. Enthusiasm reached the highest pitch when M. Clemenceau held up for the crowd to see the cushion to which M. Poincaré had pinned the Croix de Guerre.

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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 23rd Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINKIANG"	On 27th Dec. 4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & Hong Kong	"TAMING"	On 30th Dec. 2 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are loaded in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

Telephone 26

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

HAICHING		Depart TUESDAY,	2nd Dec. at 1 P.M.
QUINNEBAUG		Depart FRIDAY,	25th Dec. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaka Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIR & CO.,
General Managers

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEANIC S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MERCHANT S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"		via Suez		25th Jan.
"GANPA"		via Suez		22nd Jan.
"ARISTO"		via Suez		19th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BEISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICA AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Jan.	MASSILLON & LONDON direct.
"DUNERA"	8,500	10th Jan.	Strait, Ceylon, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-ARCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR"		2nd Dec.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNERA"	8,500	28th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"BOMALI"	8,700	30th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,000	1st Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
The Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers and Baggage are liable to be examined or altered without notice.
Freight and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.
Passengers are requested to apply to the Company's Office up to 10 days previous to sailing.
* Freight only

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity of applying to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ELDRIDGE"		Dec. 18th
"IDA"		Dec. 24th
"EDMORE"		Jan. 1st
"CITY OF SEPOKANE"		Jan. 8th
"ICONIUM"		Jan. 15th
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"		Jan. 22nd
"WHEATLAND"		Jan. 29th

For PORTLAND direct.

"WAWAIONA"		Jan. 2nd
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For freight and further particulars apply to—
THE ADMIRAL LINE
Telephone 2477-2478
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL about
JANUARY 8th, 1920.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHYWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 23rd (from Yokohama)
PEKIA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd
KOREA MARU	10,000	Feb. 23rd

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 8th, 1920
ANYO MARU	18,000	Mar. 1st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th

* Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2574 and 2575

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOREA	"PORTHOUS" 20,000	On or about 11th Jan. 1920
YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 10,000	On or about 18th Jan.
	"PAUL LECAT" 10,000	On or about 25th Jan.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SYGUA, POSE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUZUKI, PORT SAID.
"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 On or about 28th Dec.

SHANGHAI "SUHARNHOFST" (Chartered) On or about 30th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. ROSENTHAL, Manager, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"BORNEO MARU" End of Dec. or Beg. of Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's warehouse.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"FATA MARU" Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" Wednesday, 31st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"KUNAJIRI MARU" Monday, 22nd December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS, U.S.A. via transshipment with Chicago, Mexico and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" (Shanghai) Monday, 22nd December.
"CHICAGO MARU" (Manila) Tuesday, 29th December.
"ARABIA MARU" (Shanghai) Saturday, 27th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Mon, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Prince's Building.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 27th December.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"ROSHU MARU" Friday, 2nd January.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" 15,000 tons
"CHINA" 10,000 tons
"NILE" 14,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
"NANKING" 15th Jan. 1920
"CHINA" Jan. 31st, 1920
"NILE" Dec. 22nd

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princess's Building. O. K. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street.

